# EUROPE.

Reported Plot for the Assassination of Napoleon.

TURKEY AND ITALY RECONCILED

The Eastern and Scandinavian Questions.

Russian Policy Towards Greece and the Porte.

New Year at the Courts of Italy and France. &c. ac.

### BY THE CABLE TO JANUARY 14. THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Adjustment of the Difficulty Between Italy and Turkey.

The difficulty between Italy and Turkey, relating to the Italian steamer which was fired upon by the forces of the Porte, has been amicably adjusted. The amount of indemnity to be paid by the Turkish government has not finally been fixed.

### FRANCE.

Report of a Plot Against Napoleon's Life. There is a vague rumor affoat, but which is not con frmed, that a desperate plot to assassinate the Empero leon has been discovered and frustrated by the

### SPAIN.

Progress of the Revolutionary Agitation. Madrid, Jan. 14, 1867.

A revolutionary junta, having its headquarters here has just issued a strong and stirring address to the

#### RUSSIA.

Amnesty to Offending Editors.
Sr. Persegura, Jan. 14, 1867.
The government of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all offences committed by the newspaper press of the empire.

### SWITZERLAND.

Adverse to Aiding the Pope.

Bucks, Jan. 14, 1867.

The Swiss government has under consideration laing the Pope's army.

### FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market. The following are the opening quotations for American

Consols for money closed at 90. 

te Railway there.

The French and German Bourses.

Osspatches received from Paris and Frankfort-on-theun give the closing quotations of United States bonds
s evening at those cities at 72% and 76% respec-

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

The cotton market opened quiet and steady. The sales to day are estimated at 7,000 bales. Middling uplands are still quoted at 14%c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—Evening.

The cotton market closed very dull, and the day's ales did not even reach the noon estimate. The total sies reached about 6,000 bales. Notwithstanding the ulness, prices of middling uplands remain firm at Liverpool Prevision Market.

Lard is quoted at 64e, a 55s, per cwt. for American and St. Petersburg. Liverpool Produce Market.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship Damascus, which left Portland, Me. December 29, arrived to-day on route for Liverpool.

The Thomas Humphrey, which cleared from this port for New York, was lost at see, near Holyhead, Wales, a few days since. All on board except the captain and one man were drowned.

### BY STEAMSHIP TO JANUARY 3.

The new steamship Manhattan (of Guion & Ca. 'a line), which left Liverpark at two o'clock P. M. on five 2d and Greenstown on the 3d January, survived at this port at an early hour resterday morning, after a very fine run, having been off Sandy Hook on Sunday night.

She brings our files and special correspondence, containing very interesting details of our cable despatches. 4 The occan proch race had lost none of its interest, as will be seen by the reports.

will be seen by the reports.

The returns of the English revenue for the year were

that estimatory nature that the London Times antici-tee Mr. Diernell will have to deal with a surplus of

rected at Belfact, Ireland, while in the act of preparing enian ammunition, and in the house of jone of the pri-

gether with several bottles of Greek fire. The London Times, after an elaborate review of foreign petitled frame of men's minds throughout Europe, it sees good reason to believe that 1967 brings peace with it as a New Year gift. Pinancially, the London Nimes thinks that taking all things into account, it may be considered that in no instance has a year opened with better promise than that which attends upon 1867.

A Madrid telegram of December 30 says :- Several an address to the Queen, Senores Rice Rosas, Salaverria Fernandez de la Hoti and Robert took direct steps to be ted to the palace, in order to present it to her Majesty. This proceeding being irregular, the government have caused the deputies above named to be conveyed out of the country. No Senator took part in the

action of the deputies.

It was expected that King Victor Emanuel would shortly pay a visit to the King and Queen of Portugal. An imperial Austrian patent was expected to be issued cincial Diets and the Reichsrath were elected, and order ng new elections in all the non-Hungarian provinces dinary meeting of the Reichsrath will be convoked for the 25th of February. The object is to effect a compre mise with Hungary.

The Universal German Gazette describes in the follow ng curious terms the meeting of the King of Prussia and

the King of Saxony at Grossbeeren:—

The royal train stopped at the right side of a platform arranged for the occasion. King William walked quickly to meet King John, and said to him, "Welcome, brother-in-law!" The latter, holding his plumed hat in one hand, and with the other straight down by his side in quite a military attude, said, with a serious and deeply moved air, to the King, "Your Majesty, I"—King William did not allow him to finish, but taking him by soth hands, drew him near, exclaiming, "No ceremony, brother-in-law," and kinged him no both cheeks. They afterward entered the royal carriage arms is arm, fol-

lowed by the Prince Royal, Albert, who, with a profound bow, kissed the hand of the King of Prussia. bow, kissed 'ae hand of the King of Prussia.

The Lordon Bank of Mexico and South America has notified the receipt of the half yearly three per cent dividered and three and a half per cent amounting to £13,493, for account of the holders in English of their certificates for the English convention debt

The Paris correspondent of the Lendon Pest, writing on the 31st of December, says:—

It is understood that Eastern affairs are giving the French government a certain amount of anxiety, and that the Marquis de Moustier has drawn the Emperor's attention to events and indications which threaten the tranquillity of the Ottoman empire in various directions.

Advices from Australia, dated at Melbourne, Novem-

per 27, report the shipments of gold during the month amount to 112,000 ounces for England and 87,875 ounces

the Legislature of Sydney.

The steamships Edinburg and Queen left Liverpoo

### OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

#### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

OUR ATHENS CORRESPONDENCE.

Resignation of the Greek Finance Minister-The Policy of Bulgaris—The "Panhelleuion"
Again—Barbaritles of the Turks in Caudia
and Protest of the Foreign Powers—Euthusiastic Ovations to the English and Russian

M. Christides, the Greek Finance Minister, has found his post anything but a sinecure. It is, you will confess, rather difficult to display financial ability where there is no money and no credit, and yet vast outlays have to be made, and this fact Christides has had both time and opportunity to verify. For some time past it is only with the greatest difficulty that he has managed to keep his head above water, and when he was informed th other day by the Minister President that immediate means must be forthcoming for naval and military purposes, his Hellenic heart was, it is said, so overcome that he burst into tears. For the truth of this last statement, I cannot vouch,

although people here are very expansive in their feelings and demonstrations; but it is, at any rate, now certain that M. Christides, worn with the cares of State, has at length tendered his resignation. His protext is a misunderstanding with the War Minjater; the latter, it appears, after receiving from the Finance Ministry, and expending the amount set apart in the budget for the War Department during the past month, having now made further demands of an insatiable nature. The resignation has not yet been accepted by the President a view to effecting a reconciliation between the two
officials. M. Christides, however, has assumed a dignified tone, and has not taken part in any of the Cabine Councils since his resignation, declaring that either he or M. Zimbrakakis, the War Minister, must discontinue

Bulgaria, the Greek Premier, feels keenly the necessity of completing his Ministry; but he cannot find men willing to follow out all the phases of his peculiar line of policy, including as it does a violent dissolution of the Chamber-probably also a total overthrow of the constitution and the inauguration of a fierce and destructive civil war. There is, however, not much time left, as in a day or two the Chambers meet, and if by that time a new Cabinot is not formed the old one must certainly be broken up.

The Panhellenion, already famed for its many daring but successful trips to Candia, has made another voyage to the island this week with a large quantity of provisions and war munitions, besides fresh supplies of volunteers. The crew of the Panhellenion is composed of the most expert seamen in the Greek navy, and the vessel is provided with the most efficient means of defence against any attack from the Turkish cruisers.

A circumstance which I am about to mention is not very generally known, viz., that the Punhellenion in all her voyages to Candia has been accompanied till within a short distance of the island by a Greek war corvette, fully armed and equipped. To this may, I think, be attributed some pertion of the vessel's success. The success of the Panhellenion's last voyage may well give rise to astomishment, as it appears that besides the vessels of the Turkish squadron, two special armed steamers belonging to the Soltan himself (and able to steam over eightsen miles an hour) have for several days past been cruising about in search of the Greek vessel. Their captains, asyan attens journal, have received orders, in the eventrofitheir capturing the Panhellenion, to shoot every one on board and blow up the vessel.

All accounts tend to show that the conduct of the Turks in Candia is of the most stroices and barbarous description. Persons who have left the island declare that no pan could describe the strible scenes which are daily and bourly enacted by the Turkish soldiery and the support of the women, re

This offer on the part of Lord Erakine brought the enthusiasm of the Athenian population to a culminating point. Bonfree were lighted in all the streets and squares, brilliant illuminations were improvised, and immense masses of the populace proceeded to the residence of the British minister to give vent to their gratitude. When they surved there they were informed that Lord Erakine was at the hotel of his Russian colleague, whither accordingly they went, and the unanimous cries of gratitude with which the two ministers were saluted on their appearance upon the balcony were caught up and re-schoed from all parts of the city.

Two more war frigates have just left the Pirsous for Candia. One is an Austrian and the other a Russian vesse!

### RUSSIA.

OUR ST. PETERSBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

Turkish Reports of the Cretan Insurrection—
The Advices Discredited from Experience—
Sympathy With the Christians—The AngioFrench Alliance in Danger—Suppression of 
Newspapers—Breech-Londing Small, Arms 
and American Guns Under Examination—A 
Military Mission to America—News from the 
Amoor and Progress of the Telegraph—
Prince Gortschakoff's Health. &.

St. Petrassung, Dec. 21, 1866.
The revolution in Crete, according to the information 
we receive from the Ottoman government, through the 
papers, is in process of rapid suppression, and the time

papers, is in process of rapid suppression, and the time is near at hand, we are assured by the same authority, when it will be entirely extinguished and "stamped out." But information which reaches us via Odessi conveys impressions of a different character than those which the Turkish officials desire to give, and I am inclined to believe that the revolution has attained greater and more serious proportions than the Mohammedans

rection are increased greatly by Greeks and Garibaldian volunteers, and the rebellion blazes out with in-tenser violence all over the island. By the admission of the Turke themselves we know that arms, ammunition and gallent volunteers are daily landed upon the salard, in spite of the efforts of the Ottoman cruisers to prevent any communication with the valuant Christians in that doomed island, and they greatly tend to give strength and direction to the patriots. The latter have held their own in several bloody combate, and in others have gained decided and brilliant victories over their cruel oppressors, and, when they have been overpowered by superior numbers, have only succumbed after most sanguinary contests, in which the epemy lost heavily. and practically gained little in the

fight. But, of course, there can be but one conclusion man empire, so thoroughly organized, well equipped and efficiently armed, cannot fail to finally overcome over the Christians, and again place upon them burdens doubly augmented, and insults and wrongs doubly intensified. For the Christians do not possess that organ ization, that control of munitions and material of war and that abundant exchequer which must supply the sinews of a long war. The aid that began to flow in through illicit channels, and which told with so much force upon the issues of the campaign, is likely to be force upon the blockade, so that we can here see but force upon the blockade, so that we can here see but little prospect of a successful termination of the gallant attempt of the Cretans to throw off the galling yoke of the crescent, and place in its stead the sacred emblem of the cross. We are unhappily convinced that the effort will result disastrously, and that the Christians will be exterminated, or plunged still deeper in woe, at its conclusion.

clusion. Throughout the entire contest, from its very beginning. Russia has looked on with the deepest interest and with the liveliest sympathy for its fellow Christians who have so nobly and bravely raised the cross and buttled for it with so much fortitude, courage and zeal. Russia cannot remain insensible to any contest in which the forces of barbarism and infidelity are marshalled against the disciples of the orthodox Church, to crush and slay them like dogs. She feels that the battle is hers. The faithful, looking up to the head of the Church, will, some day or other, not afar off it is believed, find in her a defender and vindicator that shall forever sweep from the face of the earth all vestiges of Mohammedan imperials and power. All feel that great problems are not to be worked out in a day. Time alone must be had to ripen vast designs and perfect grand undertakings, and time now is moving on so swiftly that the most impatient is satisfied to await its development, feeling assured that the comprehensive and complete solution of the vital issue will amply repay the brief delay.

Mohammedanism is not viewed here in a more friendly or favorable light, since the near manifestation of its old vindictiveness and cruelty towards the Christians, and it has but accelerated by this exhibition of its true character, the coming of the great day of settlement. As connected with the great Eastern question, this Cretan revolution is not without elements of deep importance. Unfortunately it arcse prematurely, and could not gather to its aid the active assistance of a powerful sympathizer, while it developed the fact that French interest and political sympathy unmistakably tended towards the Turks.

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thizer, while it developed the fact that French interest and political sympathy unmistakably tended towards the Turks.

The same political reasons which brought France and England together to wage war against Russia in the Crimea, now leads the former, if reports can be believed, to tender the same active assistance to Turky as against the Cretans in the present unequal contest. England feels disinclined to extend ald to the Ottomans, while her moral support goes out to the Cretans. France, on the contrary, true to her traditions, has tendered, if we may trust to what seems to be authentic information, absolute and direct aid to the Turks by lending a naval force to them to make more complete the blockade of the island, in order to keep out Greeks and volunteers, together with munitions of war.

This proposition has naturally caused a great deal of feeling in Russia. It is not favorably received you may rest assured. It is rightly regarded as a direct blow against the Christian Church, and an indirect intimation to Russia that she will find in France an enemy in all her hopes to alleviate the condition of the Christians in the East. No intention, however, is had of confroning France with force just now. The items are merely placed in the account for future settlement. Meanwhile Russia will in every way convoy to the Cretans and to the world her deep and abiding sympathy with the struggling Christians in the East, and her lively solicitude in their welfare. More she cannot do now. The future will show how strong her affection is for all the suffering faithful, and what potent efforts she will make to raise them up and place them under the cross again, where they may worship in quite and peace. I believe that future is not far off, and that the great question will be settled in less than ten years in such a way as Russia desires, and in spite of all efforts of France and England to the contrary.

During the past week a very unusual occurrence for Russia has transpired. Suppressions of newspapers are not frequent

been during the week suspended, by order, for the period of two months, while its editor has been sentenced to imprisonment for three months. Various causes have been assigned for this action on the part of the authorities, but the true ones, probably, are its attacks and reflections upon the police authorities and upon the Minister of the Interior, the latter having control of the press. I believe, of the empire. I do not know the exact nature of the offensive articles, but they are said to have been vigorous criticisms upon the acts of the Minister of the Interior and the management of the police. As the latter department of the government is tolerably powerful in this country I can easily imagine that a paper would come to grief which handled its management without gloves. I know nothing about the merits of the question, and merely confine myself to the statement of the facts of the auspension of the paper and the imprisonment of the didnor. I presume it would not be politic in me, or sufficiently interesting to your readers, to enter into any discussion of the rights involved in the affair, even if I could, which I certainly cannot; so I will take leave of the subject for this time.

The great breech-loading small arms question is still an open one in Russia. No decision has yet been reached by the government as to what arm shall be adopted for the rearming of the immense army of the empire. A highly intelligent and experienced board or commission of the first officers of the struy, at the head of which is

by the government as to what arm shall be adopted for the rearming of the immense army of the empire. A highly intelligent and experienced board or commission of the first officers of the army, at the head of which is Prince Mecklenburg-Strelltz, has been for some time in session examining and testing the various guns of the breech-loading and repeating pattern which have been brought before it for adoption by the Russian government. A majority of such guns have been of American invention. The Peabody, Remington, Lamson, Spencer, Berdan and other patterns familiar in the United States, have been presented to the Board, and others are yet to come. Major General Roberts, of the United States Army, has been for some time here with his gun, and it has already undergone a very thorough and eminently successful test at the hands of the Commission. Still further tests, as to its vitality and freedors from fouling when repeatedly fired, have yet to be made, but thus far the gun has performed to the satisfaction of the Board, which is unanimously in its favor. The Grand Duke Michel is greatly pleased with it, and declares it to be the best gun he has yet seen. The Emporor has also seen it and handled it himself, but I have no knowledge of his opinion of the arm.

All take a great interest in breech loaders of every

its favor. The Grand Duke Michel is greatly pleased with it, and declares it to be the best gun he has yet seen. The Emperor has also seen it and handled it himself, but I have no knowledge of his opinion of the arm.

All take a great interest in breech loaders of every kind, and seem to be desirous to obtain the best for adoption. The Prussian needle gun and Chassspot fusil of France have been tried, also, but as breech loaders they do not compete with the American inventions. It is decided, of course, that the army must be supplied with breech loaders, but I have reason to knew that the government does not feel itself sufficiently well informed regarding the merits and demerits of the metal cartridge to feel justified at present in adopting a breech loading gun for metal cartridge, nor will it perchase say gun for the entire army which is constructed to load at the breech with paper cartridges, and employing a breech loading appliance, something like they are measured to had at the breech with paper cartridges, and employing a breech loading appliance, something like they are measured to had actridge appliance, something like the known in the Frussian needle gun, but it has not by any measure wholly adopted that system. It desires further information, not only as regards guns, but it has not by any measure wholly adopted that system. It desires further information, not only as regards guns, but it has not by any measure wholly adopted that system. It desires further information, who made to preserve their powder and fullinate unimpaired under all circumstances, for a period of years.

Being fully acquainted with the series of experiments now being conducted by the United States government in breechloading arms and metal cartridges, it has already sent to America two very ecientific and skillful officers of the army, to watch the progress of the experiments there, and it has determined, I am reliably informed, to base its final decision on that of the United States. The confidence this government has in the ju

tended to the Chinese frontier, and in a short time they will be pushed into the Flowery Land. Thus Russian enterprise will join the East with the West and place, in a short time, the Empero of China in daily communication with his almond-eyed subjects in California and his forthcoming ambassador to Washington.

I am happy to be able to announce that his Excellency Prince Gortschakoff, Vice Chancellor of the empire, is now out of danger and is alowly recovering from his recent severe illness, which threatened for several days a most serious termination. For four days no one but the physicians and nurses were permitted to see him, and during two nights of that time he was scarcely expected to survive. On Friday he had so far improved that the physicians felt justified in admitting, for a brief time, his son, Prince Michel Gortschakoff and his private secrerotary. Since then he has, I am glad to say, exhibited encouraging signs of gradual and sure improvement, and hopes are entertained that he will soon be able to resume his duties, which bear so importantly upon the welfare of the empire at home and its influence abroad. I do not know a statemman in the empire who could fill the position now so brilliantly and satisfactorily occupied by Prince Gortschakoff. His management of the foreign affairs of the empire in times when the greatest wisdom combined with the utmost delicacy was required to ward of intervention and prevent armed interference in the internal polity of the country.

hensive details that it gained for him the highest encomiums and rewards at home, and extorted ever from his able and skilful opponents, their admiration and respect. In those magnificent State papers from his pen, during the Polish trouble, to the French and English governments, who were strongly inclined to intervene with force in the affair, he achieved a notable victory over his opponents, and clearly vindicated the right of cach nation to care for its own internal interests without interference from abroad. His intellectual efforts them and since are based upon the profoundest knowledge of international law and an extended acquaintance with diplomatic precedents, and clearly place him at the head of the statesmen of the present time.

His tried and trusty friendship towards the United States has been more than once manifested, and in this he is an able exponent of the sogitiments cherished by his august master, the Emperor, who has hever well for a moment from a line of policy which proves his desire to maintain the closest and most amicable relations with the great republic of the West Socially Prince Gortschakoff is one of the most delightful of men. His absence would be greatly fell in the brilliant society which he moves in and adorns, and all would look in vain for one to supply his genial, cheerful and sunny presence. May he long be spared to carry out the important duties entrusted to his hands, and continue to quard and protect the interests of the empire in every land. No one could perform his labors more efficiently and happily, and it is doubtful whether any could be found to do them so well.

Mr. N. Appleton, of Boston, and Charles A. Long-fellow, of Cambridge, had the honor of a presentation to his Majesty the Emperor last week. They were very cordially received and agreeably entertained by his Majesty, who always takes a great interest in America and Americans.

Majesty, who always takes a great interest in America and Americans.

One of the peculiar sleeping cars, after—although a good ways after—the American plan, was burned on the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway last week. The passengers escaped with their lives. The accident has not, it is said, affected the general comfort of the traveling community, except for the better, as the car, as well as its comrade, was the most uncomfortable and fearful affair that ever ran on wheels.

### FRANCE.

DUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Celebrated Mexican Cable Despatch-Exhibition Matters, &c. PANS, Dec. 28, 1866.

The Paris journals and Parisians, who interest them elves particularly in the matter, are not yet quite clear apon the subject of the famous American cable despatch of the 23d of November, which the Moniteur stated had

The Patrie, apparently half in jest, assumes that the despatch itself was a fabrication; and it has also been in timated that, upon Mr. Bigelow's pressing to read it to M. Rouher, then acting as Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter refused to listen to it on account of its peremptory, and what he considered its undiplomati tone. Now I am fully satisfied that the facts are simply was not in form communicated to the government, no intended to be, but that its object was to instruct Mr. Bigelow to complain more loudly than ever against the prolongation of the French occupation. This he did, and the result was the obtaining the written promise of the government to remove all the troops by the 15th of March next.

upon, the principal question of interest in France is, who is to pay either interest or principal of the Mexican loan. mpression that the French government will assume it, and among the exciting questions which will come up for discussion at the next meeting of the Corps Legislatif this will be one of the most so. I understand that while all the opposition agree to open all their batteries upor the government relative to the Mexican expedition

all the opposition agree to open all their batteries upon the government relative to the Mexican expedition in general, there is a division in their ranks upon the question of the moral obligation of France to guarantee this loan.

A singular rumor has been in circulation during the past two days, to the effect that three iron-clad frigates—the Flandre, the Magnanime and the Magnatica—are in course of active preparation for their departure for Verg Cruz. The cause of this sudden determination of the French government is said to be the reception of information to the effect that some "fillousters" have been purchasing in the United States vassels, estensibly intended for Brazil and Peru, but which are really intended to attack the French convoys. The absurdity of this report is a sufficient refutation of tig but I can assure you that, absurd as it is, it has obtained considerable credence. Already ten of the transports intended for the return of the French troops have left, and others will follow in a few daya.

About the busiest man in Paris, even during these holiday times, is Mr. Beckwith, the United States commissioner for the Great Exhibition. Is is well known, great delay has ensued in all the stages of the American portion of the Exhibition; but everything now promises well and is progressing rapidly. On the 16th of January the installation of the goods will commence, and by that \*time\* Er. Beckwith hopes to receive three hundred packages, ready to get into their proper places. In the American portion of the exhibition building the flooring is all down and the partitions which are to divide the different classes of goods in process of erection. The additional building connected with the American department—a building about three hundred feet in length, and intended principally for the display of agricultural machinery—will be completed by January Id. Mr. Beckwith has succeeded in obtaining considerable additional room in the Park, the Imperial Commission having been exceedingly liberal, in one case having

Another American Celebrity—Adab Isaacs Menken—is soon to make her appearance in Paris at the Galete where she will undoubtedly succeed in "outstripping" all her predecessors.

### SCANDINAVIAN UNITY.

OUR STOCKHOLM (SWEDEN) CORRESPONDENCE.

Political Feeling Towards Prussia-Industrial Advance-Tribute to the Future Empress of Russia-Poetical Warning from Austria, &c.

Until the recent disturbances in the political world have had time to subside we may expect to hear con-tinually the most extraordinary reports without being able either to receive or refute them. The last canard is that, as some meagre recompense for the indignities and spoliation which Denmark has suffered at the hands of Germany, it is in contemplation to offer the burren honor of the Stadtholdership of Schleswig and Holstein to the Crown Prince of Denmark, and that his recent visit to Berlin is in connection with this project. Whether he will accept it or not is uncertain, even if the report be true; but, though Prussis is far too ag-grandizing to give up an inch of the ground she has so hardly won, it is quits to be expected that she should hardly won, it is quite to be expected that she should be magnanimous at a time when, with a few exceptions, all is going well with her, and the decorations recently

with which the idea of Scandinavian unity was promul-gated a few years ago. The close and perpetual alliance with which the idea of Scandinavian unity was promulgated a few years ago. The close and perpetual alliance of Sweden, Norway and Denmark was to be a barrier to Russian influence on one hand, and to German encroachment on the other, and was to awaken to a new life the siumbering free of patriotism. Scandinavia, "one and ladivisible," was to go forth to the world with an irresistible influence, recalling memories of the days when the Vikings carried the terror of their names far and wide, and enriched their homes with the spoil obtained in dangerous and often distant forays. Of course living in the nineteenth century, these enthusiasts dreamed not of fire and sword. Theirs were to be the victories of peace not less renowned than war's. But the terrible logic of events which they were powerless to resust, has recalled them from the reaim of fancy to the realities of every day life. The unblassed spectator cannot but regret the demolition of pleasing hopes and brilliant anticipations, yet as more attention has thereby been devoted to the actual capabilities of the various countries, a great benefit has been the result.

In addition to the iron, for which Sweden is so justly famed, important discoveries of coal have been made rocently at Schonen, which will have a great influence on the future history of the country. Hitherto none has been known to exist, and the working of the iron mines has been restricted to the quantity of available charcoal in the neighborhood. The increasing cost of fuel has been a great source of anxiety to the iron masters, for charcoal, at the place of manifacture costs about fifteen shillings per ton, which is often doubled or even trabled by the cost of transportation to the iron works. As a substitute compressed and charred turf has been used; but the discovery of the best of all fuel, coal, is justly causing a great amount of pleasure.

The great scarcity of capital here offers a good field for foreign investment, which is being gradually taken advantage of. In this way the timber trad

four-ninths of her immense supply from Sweden and Norway.

The news has been received with the greatest regret of the death of Count Biuhme in Copenhagen. "With him," any the Aftonbladet, "the most important statesman of modern times has been carried to the grave." This is certainly saying a great deal for him, and may very reasonably be received case grane sais. His funeral was celebrated with great pomp, and our neighbors have very good reason to feel that they have suffered a great loss. He arranged the important treaty of the succession to the crown of Denmark, signed in London un 1951, which occupied such a prominent part in the discussion on the Schleswig-Holstein affair. Though very energetic in public life, he endeared himself greativ in private by the amiability of his disposition, and his death has united all classes in friendly rivalry on the subject of his various excellencies.

Princess Dagmar, your readers may like to know that as a proof of the attachment subsisting between the Danish people and the future Empress of Bussia, the inhabitants of Jutland are going to present her Royal highness with full length portraits of the King and Queen of Denmark by the now celebrated Carl Bloch, a rusing painter, who has attracted great attention by his contributions to the gallery in Copenhagen.

penhagen.

An Austrian correspondent favors one of our papers, the Dagbladet, with the following poetical effusion, far from complimentary to Prussia or re-assuring to the public mind:

nd:—
Warie! warie! warie!
Bald kommt Bonaparie
Und wird sich das holen.
Was Breussen hat gesteblen.
Es giebt nur eine Kaiserstadt, und ein Wien.\*
Es giebt nur ein Haubernest, und das let Berie which may be freely rendered:-

Await! beware! await!
Soon will come Bousparte
And will dake that away
Which Prussian theres have stolen.
There is but one Empire city, that is Wien.\*
There is but one robber's nest, which is Ber in.

There is but one robber's nest, which is Ber in.

An important international meeeting of the booksellers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark was held here
recently. There was an attendance of nearly one hundred and fifty, comprising in addition to booksellers
rroper, printers, paper makers and several authors.
Professor Arrhenius, of Stockholm, and Professor Daa,
of Christiania, attended the gathering, and a great spirit
of unity was the result. The speakers addressed the
meeting in Danish or Swedish indifferently, and in a
discussion on the right of the original author of a work
to forbid translations, the observation made by Wieselgren, one of the officers of the Royal Library, that transations from Danish to Swedish were unnecessary as
they were one language, was received with applause.
The chief practical result of the meeting has been the
establishment of a weekly journal devoted to the interests of the literary community.

## PRUSSIA.

OUR BERLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

Proceedings of the North German Confer-ence—The New Parliament—Alleged Designs of Austria—German Progress in the Chinese Bentin, Dec. 27, 1866.

ng on the formation of the North German Confederacy have been suspended during the Christmas holidays, but will be resumed to-morrow or next day. As yet, except the opening speech of Count Bismarck, nothing official has been published respecting the progress of their labors, but it has leaked out that all is not going so smoothly as would be wished and as might have been expected from the immense prependerance which the Prussian giant must possess over his pigmy col-leagues. The head of the opposition is the representative of the free city of Hamburg, Senator Kirchenpaur, a man of talent and a good speaker, who at one time is said to have been an ardent democrat, though of late he has displayed more conservative tendencies than are consistent with his former principles. What he chiefly objects to is the revival of the old Diet with almost all the functions and attributes of its extinct prototype; he argues very justly that the more power is vested in that body, which is composed exclusively of delegates of the governments, the less will fall to the This would be peculiarly disadvantageous to the Han-seatic cities, Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen, whose institutions are far more liberal than those of the king doms and principalities by which they are surrounded, and which may reasonably expect, therefore, to find support and sympathy in a popular assembly which they know by experience they cannot look for from one in

From different motives—jealousy of Prussia, distaste to the whole scheme proposed by her and eagerness to grasp at any pretext for retarding its realization—the views expressed by M. Kinchenpaur favored by other members of the Confeanimated and even strong discussions. Count Bismarck, however, though allowing his allies to deliberate proforma on the programme drawn up by him, is determined not to tolerate any essential modification of its character, and he has already notified the Senate of Hamburg that he is highly dissatisfied with the conduct of their Plenipotentiaries, which he can hardly believe to be in conformity with his instructions. Of course the their imperious confederate, and M. Kirchenpaur will either be reduced to silence or be superseded by a more

either be reduced to silence or be superseded by a more obsequious diplomatist.

After all it appears quite doubtful whether the Farliament will meet in February, as was originally contemplated. The Conferences cannot possibly be closed before the first week in January (pernaps not till the 16th), after which the draft of a constitution agreed upon has to be ratified by twenty odd governments, and as this includes the mode of election it will certainly be the end of January or beginning of February before the electoral districts are formed, the write issued, &c., for which, in several of the States, Saxony for instance, no preparations whatever have yet been made. As for the elections themselves, the first that have ever taken place in Germany by direct universal suffrage, public opinion is gradually awaking more and more to their importance, and the various parties, radicals, moderates and conservatives, are busy canvassing for their respective candidates. It would be premature to speculate on their results which, in all probability, will vary very much according to the different localities. In Berlin the deputies will be different localities. In Berlin the deputies will be liberals to a man, and altogether, in the more consider-able towns, the democratic element will be largely rep-resented.

liberals to a man, and altogether, in the more considerable towns, the democratic element will be largely represented.

In the smaller places the bureaucracy are likely to have a chance, while the influence of the landed proprietors will ensure their return in many of the rural districts. Thus, in Silesia, great noblemen like the Duke of Ujest, the Duke of Ratibor, Prince Hohenlohe, Count Renard, &c., who are the hereditary owners of immense domains, have announced their intention of running for the new Parliament, and their tenants who are still in a condition not far removed from villenage, will scarcely dere to vote against men whom they are accustomed to look up to as their feudal lords. In Hanover, too, and in Meckienburg the nobility are in the ascendant, and in the Rhenish provinces the authority of the priests will be exacted in favor of the Roman Catholic candidates. On the whole the liberal party are by no means oversangume of success; they are prepared to have a strong minority or even a slight majority against them, but they comfort themselves with the hepe that in every sub-equent election their ranks will receive fresh accessions, and that as the people grow more familiar with the exercise of their rights they will emancipate themselves from the yoke of their old masters and know their weight into the scale of liberty and progress.

In other respects the political situation remains unstantistic that were in force previous to the war; but this has not effected any improvement in the diplomatic relations. Be Austrian press continues to rail at Fruesia, and in the Prussian semi-official journals dark hinha are dropped of the insidious designs of Austria, which may again compel much injured and long suffering Fruesia and in the Prussian semi-official journals dark hinha are dropped of the insidious designs of Austria, which may again compel much injured and long suffering Fruesia, and in the Prussian semi-official journals dark hinha are dropped of the insidious designs of Austria, which may report th

collecting large masses of troops on her southern frontier, and will suddenly invade Turkey, call the Christian population to arms, and march right on to Constantino-ple before the other Powers are recovered from their astonishment.

At the same time the restoration of the kingdom of Poland is to be proclaimed, and an Austrian Archduke (Max, of Mexico?) invested with the crown of the Jagelours. Only think of Austria, who, in her best days, was never very enterprising, undertaking the solution of the Enastern and the Polish questions simultaneously, and declaring war at once against Turkey, Russia and Prussia: Such absurdities would not deserve mentioning if their propagation by a government journal were not an unmintakable proof of the animosity still existing between the two courts, and which renders another collision merely a question of time.

A rumor has already been alluded to that Prussia intended occupying a port in the island of Formons for a vessel station, or purchasing the whole island from the Chinese. Nothing further has been heard of that plan since then, but an article in the Stauts Anecger or Prussian Moniture of Monday, shows at least that government is busying itself considerably with the affairs of those regions. "Ha Majesty's government," says the official organ, "have always devoted especial care to the promotion of Germat trade with Enstern Asia, particularly with China and Japan. When, therefore, at the beginning of this year accounts arrived that European trade was molested on the coast of China by pirates, his Majesty's resident at Pekin was immediately instructed not only to urge the Chinese government to take the necessary measures for the suppression of piracy in their waters, but to support, to the best of his ability, the proceedings of those European Ambassadors at Pekin who had received similar orders, and to offer the co-operation of the Prussian navy. At the same time his Majesty's war convette Vineta, heretofore status of piracy so annoying to trade. At the first intelligence

sesses all the elements in a strong mercantile navy, com-modious harbors and a seafaring population.

#### NAPOLEON AT NEW YEAR.

The Imperial Address to the Diplomats and

Clergy.
The Paris Monileur of the 1st instant contains the folwing:-"A telegram from New York states that a promation has been issued by President Johnson placing French vessels in all the United States ports upon the same footing as American shipping. In conformity, therefore, with the decree published in Friday's Maifeur the American flag will be freed from all navgation dues in French ports."

At the reception held in Paris on the 1st Inst., at the Tuileries, the Emperor addressed the fullowing speech to the diplomatic body :-

The opening of the new year furnisher me an oppor-tunity of expressing my wishes for the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations. I tope that we are entering upon a new ers of peace and conciliation, and that the Universal Exhibition will contribute towards calming passions and drawing closer the general interest. His Majesty thanked the diplomatic body for their con-gratulations, and begged them to convey to their respec-tive governments the expression of his sentiments of friendship.

friendship.

The Emperor, addressins the Archbishop of Paris, said.—When I see at the head of the Paris chergy a prelate so deeply devoted to the interest of religion as well as that of the State, one who everywhere empersts by his words and actions the great principles of faith, charity and conciliation, I say to myself heaven will hear his prayers. Those prayers are for France a blessing, and for me a new source of consolation and hope.

#### VICTOR EMANUEL AT NEW YEAR.

At a reception given to-day by King Victor Emantel to a deputation from the Italian Parliament, in Florence, January 1, bis Majesty thanked the Senators and Deputies for the sentiments of perfect devotedness which they expressed in their name and in the name of the country.

which they expressed in their name and in the name of the country.

The King said:—The new year reminds Italians that they have now secured the independence of their country, and with it an improvement in the civil administration, and increased public presperity. During the period of peace upon which we are entering we shall not cease to devote our attention to the army. The army is not only necessary for the preservation of that independence which it so greatly contributed to acquire, but is in itself a solid guarantee for internal security and an element of moral unity and of that civil training which renders disciplined nations strong and capable of accomplishing great deeds.

#### THE EAST.

Difficulties and Diplomacy Between Furkey

and Greece-England's Neutrality-Gari-baldi's Opinion. When the steamship Manhattan left Liverpool, January 2 the position of affairs between Turkey and Greece attracted great attention and much speculation as to future

The Paris Paus save that the news, according to which a rupture between Turkey and Greece is imminent, may, unfortunately, be considered only too probable. Euro-

a rupture between Turkey and Greece is imminent, may, unfortunately, be considered only too probable. European diplomacy, which, fortunately, is now relieved of a certain number of important questions, may yet, the Pays maintains, avert danger; but it must be quick, as there is not a moment to be lost.

The London Herald announces that the British government will pursue a rigid neutrality, and have refused to station a British man-of-war off the Island of Crete for the purpose of receiving the sick and wounded of the insurgents. On the other hand they have not interfered to dictate the pelicy of the Greek government; but they have informed it that if its policy should eventuate in a rupture with the Porte, Great Britain will not intervene to avert from it consequences of its own actions.

Garibaidi has addressed a letter to a friend in London in which he discusses the Eastern question. He expresses great surprise that England could for a moment countenance the dominion of the Turk in Europe. The General writes in strong language upon the subject.

The official Russian fournals have repreduced the article lately published in the London Times upon the Eastern question, and express the greatest satisfaction at finding their views so well expressed therein. They add, significantly, that as the question is between Turks and Christians Europe must respect the principle of non-intervention.

The New Cabinet of Greece.

A new Ministry had been formed, with M. Coumoundourse as President; M. Botzaris, Minister of War; M. Ch. Wicoupi, Foreign Affairs; M. Maiya, Finance; M. Christopulos, Justice; M. Lombardo, Marine.

### MAZZINI'S ADDRESS-RECENT ITALIAN HISTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. old personal friend of Mazzini, knowing the surse of his life and actions, and, I think, understanding his views, may I be allowed a few words in answer to your article of yesterday, headed "Mazzini's Last Address to the Romans ?" Those who reading this have not that article before them may understand its tenor from good man-a great man, judged from a certain standpoint. No one, however, who has been watchful of his career can refuse to admit that he is one of those im practicable visionaries of whom the world has had enough " \* \* \* \* " tit is difficult to resist the conviction while reading this address that Mazzini's chief regret is that the sensible aspirations of the Italians have been crowned with success rather in spite than by means

been crowned with success rather in spite than by means of his instance."

Permit me, sir, having ,watched Mazzini's career, to reply—and that without speaking offonsively—that, though want of personal knowledge may be allowed to qualify the goodness, want of historical information is the only excuse for any doubt of the greatness. The man whose persistent propagandism (well acknowledged throughout Europe) made and maintained the Italian national party as well as the Italian republican party; the man who at Milan honorably gave his republican instinuence to Charles Albert, for the sake of union; the man whose able government and heroic defence of Rome are known to all who have cared to track Italian efforts; the man who organized and ordered and provided means for Garibaldi's Sicilian expedition is not one of whose greatness and practicality and disinterestedness there can be now a question. Nor are the founders of nations so many that this word great can be vague or misunderstood.

Mazzini has made Italy. Even his enemies no longer deny it. From the days when Italian merchante and sailors carried his secret messages from Marseilles to Austrian Lombardy to the day, in March last, when Sielly kept his birthday as the saint's day of the island; from the day when the Triumvir, coming down from the Capitol, walked alone and unarmed through Rome and the French occupiers dared not touch him, to this, when he gives his last advice to the Romans (who recognize him still as Triumvir), Mazzini has been the guiding soul of Italy. Cavour—Piedmontess at heart and in purpose, laboring only for an enlarged Piedmont, a constitutional menarchy at most—may be perhaps accepted as more practical by those who profer monarchy to republicanism as the more sensible aspiration. And yet Cavour only respect the harvest of Mazzini's railying after Milan; without the republicany merity and Garibaid, whom Mazzini lad; without the gain of Sicily and Naples, wheb harzini gave to Italy, there had been now no kingdom of Italy at all.

And now w

Let there be an Italy. I would have it republican, but that will be as Italians will. He has always been true to this. Now the monarchy, at the dictation of Napoleon, for the second time diamembers Italy, this time outling away the Italian heart. Rome is to be the Pupe's—not Italians but Papal. Florence is the expital of Italy, not only temporarily, but definitively. Rome, the Nice, is no longer Italian because Louis Napoleon has so ordered it. What! would you cast out the French from Monto and justify their disposal of Rome? I ask any American what is the patriot's duty, call him visionary or impracticable as you will. Forget, if you can, Massini, his life, his name, his position as a Roman citizen. Make the question an American one—for Rome say Washington—and let the compact, giving Washington to the Pope, be between Andrew Johnson and Napoleon, instead of Victor Emanuel and Napoleon. Would you accept it? Would it be only a selfish regret for loss of personal influence, or, at best, a visionary folly, which would lead you to say Washington in yet American, bargain as you will. So is Rome Italian, let kings or emperors bargain as they may. Mazzini, true to his creed, to his duty, to his life, practical as ever (though shortsighted politicians now as ever call foreseeing visionary, practical in not losing sight of the traditions and tendencies of his people, meets the Napoleonic decree giving Rome to the Pope and prohibiting the possession of it by the Italian monarchy, with the only practical and the only possible patriotic answer. The monarchy, abusing the name of Italy, rejecte Rome, Rome, despite the monarchy, and despite the foreign Emperor, declares herself still Italian; and if Italy, misled by a French practor, will not annex Rome, Rome, Rome, despite the monarchy, and despite the foreign elicibus as "sensible aspiration," and success so eminently satisfactory that the best patriot should now "let well atone?"

No. 181 East Nisth Street, Jan. 13, 1867.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. I hereby challenge any one in the United States or Canadas to produce a horse to compete with the mare Black Bess, in a two mile race, over twenty-four or Black Bess, in a two mile race, over twenty-four or thirty-two stationary leaps, each leap to be four feet six inches or five feet in height, for from \$1,000 a side upwards, the match to take place at the Jerome Park in May or June next. No limits to the weight of rider, and not to carry weight according to age. To those who may not know the mare I would state that it is the same one which Miss Adah Isaacs Menker rode at the Broadway theatre last spring in Mazeppa, and has never been engaged in a match of any kind. This challenge to remain open until April 15. Any one accepting the same will address H. B. Gatea, owner. No. 126 West Forty-fifth street.

NEW YORK. Jan. 14, 1862.